

# Making Tomorrow's World

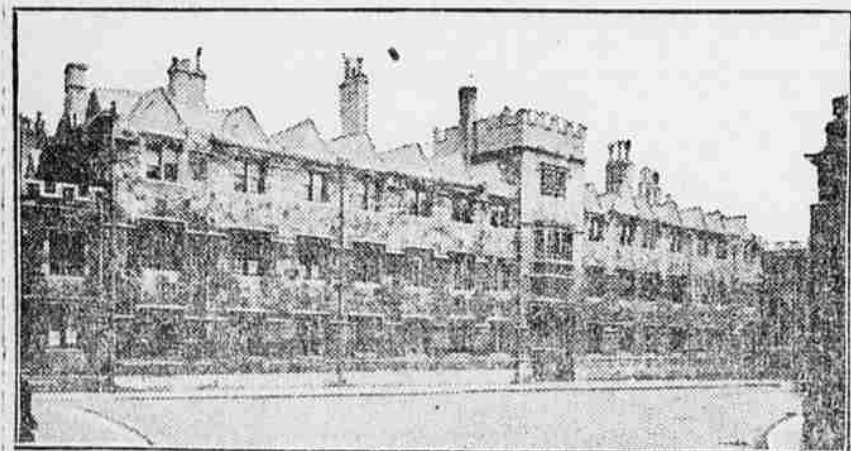
By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.  
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

## NEW EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN



Oxford, England.—"Man is born free," wrote Rousseau, in the often quoted opening sentence of his Social Contract—"Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains." The world-traveler is tempted to reverse the famous saying and to write: Man is born in chains and the world struggle is unto freedom. Education—in its newest and best form—equips the individual for the attainment of freedom and for its use and enjoyment unto individual good and social service. Public education yesterday in Great Britain was a rather vague and incoherent system, dominated by Oxford and Cambridge, which were, and could only be, for the few, and was pursued in archaic ways adapted to a world that has ceased to be. Public education planned in Great Britain today for working out in fuller detail tomorrow is for the life that now is for all as well as that which in this world is to come, perhaps, for a few. It is to unchain all Britons that they may find fullest freedom, largest use of individual gifts and no doors of opportunity barred. Hence the newer universities, Birmingham, under Sir Oliver Lodge, and Cork, under Sir Bertram Windle, and Manchester and London and Leeds, take the broad studies into account; hence the growth of technical schools; hence the new education scheme, which is to enable any British child to proceed from nation-wide elementary schools to a modern university. A national system of education, on lines of present-day usefulness, is proposed.

All Schools in One Scheme. The new education scheme outlined by the minister of education, Mr. J. A. Pease, is as yet only a scheme on paper, but from it will be drawn the chief changes in the school system of the United Kingdom. Under it the



One of the Oxford Colleges.

universities, the technical schools, the secondary schools and the elementary schools are to be co-ordinated into one great scheme. "No one can deny," said Mr. Pease, "that in the last ten years a great advance has been made in the educational system of the country. However, our national system of education is still not national, and not a system." Intermediate education is to be placed within the reach of all who desire it—a complete and progressive system of education, providing instruction of an advanced character. Salaries of teachers are to be increased. Baths, playing fields, nurseries, gymnasia, medical inspection, nursing, housecraft, cookery and other domestic subjects are to be encouraged, developed and supported with extra money from the national treasury. The compulsory school age, now fourteen, is to be raised. Supervision is to be extended over all the schools in Great Britain. Upon this rock former educational bills found wreck.

"The state should look to the well-being of the children from a very early age," said Mr. Pease, "even before they are born. The education of the young child is primarily physical and not primarily intellectual." In this regard, Great Britain has gone perhaps further than any other European country in providing medical inspection, nursing and meals for underfed children.

"We want to build," continued Mr. Pease, "a road from the elementary schools to the universities broad enough to be traveled by thousands. The state will have a profit in the capacities of thousands which otherwise would be wasted and unrevealed."

### Poor Secondary Schools.

The existing secondary school facilities were sharply criticized by Mr. Pease, who suggested that the "Academy," familiar to Americans from its description in a recent novel, was "an outstanding fact in our educational system," and a most discreditable one. Whether there were 10,000 or 15,000 secondary schools in Great Britain, he could not say, and he, as minister of education, had no right, as yet, even to

ask how many there were or what instruction they gave. Recently, however, his inspectors had an opportunity of inspecting some fifty schools in Middlesex, and here are two of their reports:

Sixty-six boys. School dingy, dirty, poor, ill-lighted. Gas burning at 2:45 p. m. Ventilation so defective that the broken window was an advantage. Only one wash basin.

Boys from eleven to eighteen years of age in the same class. Class held in a clubroom in the space between two full-sized billiard tables. No desks. Of course, said Mr. Pease, good work is done in many private schools, but there are many others where conditions make good work impossible. If education is to be compulsory the parent ought to have a guarantee as to the sanitary character of the schools and the way children are taught. It is the Pease bill, with its costly but comprehensive scheme, following a previous bill by Mr. Balfour, that is to be considered as a basis for national educational progress.

Universities Adding "Bread Studies." Borrowing the word from the German and much of the idea as well, the newer British universities are adding the "bread studies" to their scope of service. Even Oxford and Cambridge, where favored Britons formed pleasant and profitable friendships, enjoyed agreeable social intercourse and had the acquisition of knowledge as a rather minor consideration, have been stirred to activity in this direction. Medicine came first, and then engineering and agriculture and commerce, and, in the new National university of Ireland, journalism. At Birmingham there is a school of brewing, at Sheffield a school of steel making, at Durham a school of shipbuilding. "These seek to provide," said Sir Bertram Windle, "a type of university instruction which, without departing from the high ideals which should always rule in such institutions and the broad, general education, adds specialized and professional training and does not wholly avert its eyes from the requirements of its students as future money earners." It strikes off industrial chains.

Teaching Steel Making at Sheffield. At Sheffield is an example of the newer city university, a teaching uni-

body should be taught a trade. The time when this is accomplished, however, does not appear to be near at hand.

### Great Decrease in Illiteracy.

Much improvement as the result of the more general education that has been provided is noticeable in Great Britain. The decrease of illiteracy shows what broadening the school system and establishing compulsory school attendance have brought about. Forty years ago, of every 1,000 men married in England and Wales 225 signed the marriage register with their mark, because they could not write their names; last year only 17. The proportion of women who signed with a mark decreased during the same period from 312 to 20. In Ireland the proportion of men thus shown to be illiterate decreased from 404 to 80 and of the women from 517 to 76; in Scotland, men from 114 to 16 and of women from 222 to 15.

### Scotch Laborers Keen for Education.

Scotland, which furnishes wisdom to London, as Ireland furnishes it wit, has ever led in the general dissemination of education among its people. "Even the agricultural laborers in the Scotch constituency whom I represented," said a distinguished member of parliament, "were keen for education. They were men whose wages in rent and money and what they got otherwise amounted to not more than \$5.50 a week. They were great, burly, strong fellows, well educated, and with wives as keen as they were; the cottages were without a speck of dirt and with an abundance of books. They read and they thought. There was the breaking down of this class barrier through education, and father and son feeling they had much the same chance. It was a matter of accident or choice whether one went to a farm or to a learned profession; the learned one was one who could manage a farm if the pinch came and the farmer could adorn the learned profession; both were keen democrats, but in nothing so democratic as this, they meant to have proper education for their children." The democracy extended to student life also, it may be assumed, from the story told of Doctor Wordsworth, the author of the Greek grammar and the originator of that interesting and diverting educational spectacle, the Oxford-Cambridge cricket match. Coming from England to Scotland to take the headship of a college in Glenalmond, he was "struck by the absence of awe" in Scottish boys; or "even of ordinary respect" for the schoolmasters. One Scotch lad came up to him after a lesson and said: "Can you tell me where I can get some good worms? I am going out fishing."

### Public Schools Gaining, Private Losing.

A notable sign of educational change is the increase in the attendance upon the council or state (public) schools in Great Britain as compared with the attendance upon the voluntary or private schools. Five years ago 2,813,757 children were in attendance upon the council schools; this year, 3,213,899 an increase of 400,142. The attendance upon the voluntary schools had decreased 347,343 during the same period, falling off from 2,479,824 to 2,132,481.

Four principles are involved in the state's support of the council schools as outlined in the elementary school program of the Liberal party: Full and complete popular control and no religious test for teachers; every parent to have opportunity to send his child to a council school—either the school is to be taken to the child or the child to the school; where denominational teaching is permitted none of the cost is to be paid by taxation; a recognition of the value of Bible teaching. Around these principles much contention rages in the political world.

### Universal Education the Aim.

The new education in Great Britain is slowly moving to the provision of the equality of training, which is the only basis of a true democracy—which forbids the conception of the "elementary" school for the mass, the "secondary" school for the "selected" classes, and the universities for the few destined by inheritance or environment to be the "leaders" of the people. The new education is universal education of all for the service of all.

If the prophets of the new education speak the truth, it will make a Greater Britain instead of a Little England. Educational progress is slow, however, in this land. New educational ideas find acceptance only when they become old. But no finer material for educational experiment exists. In tomorrow's world it may be a Briton from the council schools of today, who yesterday would have been denied opportunity of living his life, who shall call the nations to yet higher things. Newbolt's tribute to the handful of school graduates of yesterday in England may be true—will be true—of the scores of school graduates of tomorrow:

The sand of the desert is sodden red,  
Red with the wreck of a square  
that broke—  
The Gatling's jammed and the colonel dead,  
And the regiment blind with dust and smoke.

The river of death has brimmed his bank,  
And England's far and Honor a name,  
But the voice of a schoolboy rallies the ranks:  
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

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### Fresh Air Pumps.

Electrically driven portable air pumps are provided by a big New York electric company to provide fresh air to its employees when working underground.

## TURN TO STATESMEN

Country Would Welcome Republicans Back to Power.

Visionary Schemes of "Reform" Inaugurated by Democrats Have Been Appraised at Their True Value by the Voters.

It is not a matter of sentiment, but of fact, that points to the return of the Republicans to power. They went out of power through a split in the party engineered by Mr. Roosevelt under the slogan, "Down with the bosses!" Thus the Democrats were enabled to get power and to begin the most ambitious scheme of experimentation with the delicate machinery of government and industry the country has ever experienced. Thus the wheels of the factories have been slowing down and the gears ceased to drive and the pistons to vibrate. Thus it is that the country is looking to the return of the Republicans to power as the one source of relief from the conditions that are pressing upon them. The Republican party is not at all disposed to capitalize misfortune. Any true Republican is first a patriot. So that any one of them would rejoice over the ability of the country to survive the innovations of the Democratic tariff, the menace of the Democratic currency bill and the veiled threat of the Democratic anti-monopoly campaign. They would even be willing to swallow a dose of presidential primaries and such like political oddities in order to have the country saved from the distress of shut-down factories, idle railroad cars and the vast social suffering that this condition entails.

The country, however, is looking to the Republicans to recapture the house of representatives in the November elections. This will be the first opportunity for relief from the conditions that are ever growing worse under Democratic rule. The machinery is being put into working order at Washington for the recapture of the house and the opening of headquarters will mean the rallying of all Republicans of every shade and description to the work of rescuing the country's industries. It is a foregone conclusion that every factory district in the country will support the Republican candidates. The Democrats are fine theorists and ethical dreamers, but for the practical morality of keeping open the factories and the workshops they have no genius whatever. The people ask for a loaf of bread and are given the stone of political novelties.

### Let the Party Get Together.

If the Republicans and the Progressives get together in Ohio there will be a quick ending of Democratic rule in this state, and minority government in the nation will be recognized everywhere as a temporary condition which cannot outlast President Wilson's term.

How long will it be before Progressives and Republicans see the necessity of getting together, in Ohio and everywhere else? How much longer will they fritter away their strength and let their natural foes in politics and government make the accidental authority they possess dangerous to the highest interests of the country.—Cleveland Leader.

### For Reform and Union.

The movement within the Republican party for the elimination of every possible obstacle to the reuniting of those who were formerly Republicans and last year became Progressives with those who remained in the old organization, daily grows stronger and more hopeful. The evidence accumulates that it is the urgent desire of the party leaders, with few exceptions, as well as the wish of the great majority of the Republican voters, to facilitate the union of Republicans and Progressives by removing the causes of the split in the old party in 1912.

### Seems to Be Far Off.

Raw wool has gone on the free list, which leads the Indianapolis News to remark that "an ultimate reduction in the price of wool products may justifiably be anticipated." This is a cautious statement from a paper that clamored for a reduction of the tariff in order to lower the cost of living. When is "ultimately"? Hides, it will be recalled, have been on the free list for several years, and the price of shoes has been going up ever since.

### Taft Knows the Conditions.

Mr. Taft has an acquaintanceship with the Philippines which is denied the administration in power. His declaration that it would be a crime against civilization to turn the untutored Filipinos over to their own devices, as Democracy plans to do, will carry great weight with those not blinded with political prejudice.

### Party Will Unite.

The hope of the country lies in the fact that there are only six millions of voters who favor state rights and free trade, while there are seven millions of Republicans and Progressives who favor protection and the supremacy of the nation. Roosevelt and his condottieri, mad with disappointed ambition and furious with spite against Taft, succeeded in 1912 in rending the Republican party in twain. But they never can prevent it from "getting together" in 1916 or maybe in 1914.



### HIS STOCK IN TRADE.

The nervous little man next to the car window sized up the fat man who shared the seat with him and ventured the inquiry: "How's business?" "Can't complain," said the other laconically. "What do you deal in?" "Mothers-in-law, billy goats, the weather, slit skirts, tramps, stranded actors, candidates, politics and the like." "Whatt'ye tryin' to do?" snarled the nervous little man. "Tryin' to kid me?" "Nope," the fat man grinned. "The things I have named in a large measure comprise my stock in trade. You see, my dear sir, I am a professional writer of jokes and anecdotes."—Youngstown Telegram.

### NATURALLY.



Patient—Doctor, what happens when a person's temperature goes down as far as it can go? Doctor (absently)—Then he has cold feet.

### Self-Forgetful.

A disappointed artist, indulging in a vein of abuse against Whistler, exclaimed: "He's without exception the most superficial, self-sufficient, ignorant, shallow creature that ever made pretensions to art." "Gently, my dear sir," interrupted Whistler, who had been listening unobserved. "You quite forget yourself."—London Tit-Bits.

### Vindicated.

"I always knew Josh would grow up to be a great help to us," said the fond mother. "I haven't seen him do any regular work yet," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "Well, if you'll take notice, he's the only person around the place who knows how to teach the summer boarders to do the tango and the turkey-trot."

### Lacking of Facilities.

"Oh, dear, lovers in the old days had trying times," sighed Mrs. Fibber, who had just finished reading a romance of the middle ages. "I shouldn't wonder," said Mr. Fibber, from behind his evening paper. "There was no satisfactory equivalent for Reno in those days."

### Between Girls.

"Anything good at the theaters next week?" "Haven't noticed," said the other girl. "Why?" "If there is, I'll start a quarrel with Freddy now, and then he can send me a couple of matinee tickets to square himself."

### A NATURAL RESULT.



"What's Burns so hot about?" "The boss just now fired him."

### Still Another Story.

A twenty-story new hotel now adds to New York's glory; And when it comes to price of rooms—Why, that's another story.

### The Modern Wooer.

"George, you must go right away and ask papa for my hand." "That's all right, little one. I asked him first." "What! You didn't wait to ask me!" "Nixy, Mabel. I'm a busy little man, girlie, and I waste no time on chances."

### Eve's Clothes.

When Eve held forth in Paradise, She found much pleasure in it, For when she did her Monday wash It only took a minute.

### Over the Phone.

"Is this Mrs. Blithering Brown?" "Yes. Who's talking?" "Mrs. Benjamin Green. Is Mary Jane Blocker cooking for you now?" "She is. Cooked for you, didn't she?" "Yes, and you took her away from me." "Oh, no, I didn't." "You say you didn't? Then who did?" "Why, I was told it was the humane society. Good-by, dear." A violent clash of receivers. Quick calls for the repair department.

### His Excuse.

"Loopy yuh, Brudder Bagus!" severely said good old Parson Bagster, on a recent Monday morning. "What was de 'casion for yo' 'sturbin' de whole congregation last night by snawtin' dat-uh-way and cen glittin' up and tromplin' out'n de church wid all de ferocity of a blind boss?" "Uh-well, to tell de troof, pahson," answered the culprit, "I's amphibious." "Wha-wha's dat yo' specifies? Yo' is what?" "Amphibious, sah. I walks in muh sleep."—Judge.

### Modern Merry-making.

"So this is a summer resort?" asked the man from Mars. "Yes," answered his guide. "And all this peculiar apparatus I see scattered about?" "That belongs to scenic railways, steeplechases, aerial tramways, shuffleboards and other contrivances used by pleasure-seekers whose idea of a holiday is to visit a summer park and defy the law of gravity."

### No Sympathy.

"When I left home to seek my fortune," said Mr. Cassius Chex, "I had only \$20." "Where was your boyhood home?" asked the cynical person. "Punkville." "Well, I don't see that you have any kick. Twenty dollars is a lot of money for anybody to clean up in Punkville."

### GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.



"What is your son who graduated from college last June doing now?" "Oh, he's busy trying to get over the things he thought he had learned at college."

### No Change Possible.

When Myron brought home his monthly school report, it made a very poor showing. "This is very unsatisfactory," said his father, looking over the report. "I am not at all pleased with it." "I knew you wouldn't be," answered Myron. "I told the teacher so, but she said she couldn't change it."—Harper's.

### No Room for Cream.

"My dear," said the young husband, "did you speak to the milkman about there being no cream on the milk?" "Yes. I told him about it this morning, and he explained it satisfactorily. I think it is quite a credit to him, too." "What did he say?" "He said that he always filled the jug so full that there is no room on the top for the cream."—Farm and Home.

### When Help Is Scarce.

"You're buyin' some mighty fine food these days," commented the storekeeper. "The last of the summer boarders must be something special." "I'm not buyin' this fur any summer boarders," answered Farmer Cornstossel. "This is fur the hired man."

### No Luxuries.

"Any insanity in your family?" asked the life insurance man. "No," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "I couldn't afford to hire any alienist. If our boy Josh gets into any trouble, we'll jes' have to admit that he's plain foolish."

### A Bridge Bore.

I do not like the gabby guy With flava to pick. Who's always prompt to tell you why You lost the trick.

### Hard to Suit.

"Maria," sharply asked Mr. Dorkins, "is that worthless young whippersnapper of a Dick Doggood still coming to see Bessie?" "What do you mean by talking that way, John?" said Mrs. Dorkins. "He hasn't been here in six weeks." "Hasn't he? Is the scoundrel trifling with her affections?"